WAR PROCLAMATION EXHORTS THE U.S.; **ALIENS ARE WARNED**

Last Step to Active Hostilities Taken When President Signs.

CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS

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Subjects of Kaiser Enjoined to Keep the Peace and Will Be Held Liable for Disobedience—Barred From Entering Certain Localities.

Washington, April 7.—President Wilson signed a proclamation formally declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. In the proclamation he called upon American citizens to give support to all measures of the government.

The Proclamation. The war proclamation follows:

"Whereas, The congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearlog date this day "that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared:

Whereas, it is provided by section 4,067 of the revised statutes as fol-

Under War Conditions.

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion of predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or goverament and the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of hostile nation or government being males of the age of fourteen years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized. shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien

To Watch Conduct of Aliens. "The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the allens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public

"Whereas, By sections 4,068, 4,069 and 4,070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien

Proclaims State of War.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, and the Imperial German government.

"I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States. that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just pence; and acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany. being male of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalfzed, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien

enemies, shall be as follows:

As to Alien Enemies. "All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostilities or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or may be from time to time promulgated by the president, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with the law, they shall be undisturbed in the penceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the conideration due to all peaceful and lawabiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the sufety of the United States; and towards such allen enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

Man Likes to Take a Chance. Do you know why men give up saiaried positions for the uncertainties of business? For the reason that sking chances appeals to them. They know that if they succeed in woolng milaried person is liable to govern iv-ing by the wage scale of today; he as at the future from a point where never loses sight of the size of his some and saving is both difficult and minimos. With an uncertain income may be close paring at times, per-

"And all allen enemies who fall to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties pre-scribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to re-move and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the president.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"I. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ummunition, maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

Bars Wireless Use.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus or anyy form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written, or printed in cipher, or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found withing one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard. factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any prod- Congress Declares That a State ucts for the use of the army or navy. Making of Threats Barred.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the persons or property of any person in the military. naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An allen enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in, or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the president may from time to time disignate by an executive order as a prohibitive area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States. except by permit from the president and except under such limitations or restrictions as the president may prescribe.

Detention Provided.

"8. An allen enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the president by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States is so required by the presi-

Must Get Permission to Leave.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the prespresident of the United States of ident shall prescribe or except upon America, do hereby proclaim, to all order of a court, judge or justice, unwhom it may concern, that a state of | der sections 4,060 and 4,070 of the revised statutes.

> "10. No allen enemy shall and in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such pinces as the president may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

May Be Arrested Upon Suspicion. "12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the president or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the president shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the presi-

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Wilson Asks Volunteers.

The president also issued a call for volunteers to bring the army and navy up to war strength, and gave his indorsement to the general staff army bill designed to obtain men by selective conscription.

"The necessary men," said the president in a statement, "will be secured for the regular army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to selective draft is ad-

visable. "The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the war department to the military committee of the senate and house have my entire approvat, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the war department. It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the Nutional Guard to war strength and by addition the additional forces which will now be needed so that the na tional army will comprise three elements."

haps all the time, because there always looms up the necessity of keeping out of debt .- Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

An Observation on Thrift. "What a beautiful engagement ring?" exclaimed Maude.

"It's great," replied Mayme. "Only you want to look out and not wed one of these boys who save up and buy engagement jewelry that they couldn't pay the personal property tax on if we was to marry 'em."

The text of the joint resolution adopted by congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany, was as fol-

Whereas, The imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of

the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war beween the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States.

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UNITED STATES FORMALLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY

of War Exists.

SENATE IS FIRST TO ACT

Bix Members of Upper House Vote Against Resolution After Heated Debate-Representatives Adopt Measure by Overwhelming Majority.

Washington, April 6.-Responding pulckly to President Wilson's stirring nessage and to the evident demand of the people of the United States, congress has formally declared that state of war exists between this coun ry and Germany, due to the hostile acts of the imperial government.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 82 to 6. The six senators who voted against the resolution for war

ASLE J. GRONNA, Republican North Dakota. HARRY LANE, Democrat, Oregon. R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Republican

G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Ne braska. WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat. Missouri.

J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mis-Bissippi. There were eight senators absent or

paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff. Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Tiliman, Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate.

Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president unitedly.

The little group opposed to the reso outlon drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient effrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "al most treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"The president is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country."

Introduced by Hitchcock.

In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, time for discussion has "The

passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial German government. It pinces responsibility for the war squarely upon the shoulders of the German government, "barged with repeated acts of wer against the United States.

"We want no more 'territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, nor racial anti-We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain.

"Such guarrel as we have with Germany is not of our choosing. It was forced upon us and we did much to

avoid it. For nearly three years the president, congress, and the American people have hoped to avoid it. But one desperate act by the imperial German government has followed another." German Pledges Broken.

Senator Hitchcock was followed by Senator Swanson of Virginia, who said the German government "has repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us, and wantonly broken solemn assurances," "The issue is not peace or war." Sen-

ator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission." Reciting the sinking of American

ships, German plots, and outrages in this country. Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to incite Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of national turnitude."

"We have long suspected a disposition by Germany to dispute the Monroe doctrine," he added. "Now is the time to teach this mischief-making German government that our territorial sovereignty cannot be made a subject of war bargaining.

"What else can Germany do to wage war against us? When the war-made autocracy that now rules Germany has been chastened or overthrown, ties of friendship now severed will be reunit-

Many other senators took part in the debate, Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Norris and LaFollette, all opposing the resolution. Senator Smoot made the last speech

-a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all the peoples of the The roll call was taken while the

senators and spectators sat solemn. A few cheers greeted the result and then all filed quietly out of the chamber.

House Vote, 373 to 50.

The house, after a debate lasting bout seventeen hours, adopted the joint resolution by a vote of 373 to 50. Nearly a hundred representatives made speeches.

In offering the senate resolution as long report reviewing the history of tile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, against the United States and the mistreatment of American officiais and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility for the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports it to the house, with Wittekind 5.69 the recommendation that it be passed.

been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, Prinz Oskar barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

"In addition to this the German government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country, and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gage of tattle and declare that a state of war exists."

Flood Opens the Debate.

Flood Opens the Debate.

*Under the unanimous consent rule
by which the resolution was considered

*Rudolph Blumberg 1.755 Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vete. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people." Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and chidren, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war.

"The time for argument has passed: the time for heroic action is here, and our people will rally to the support of their government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should.

"We should take our stand by the side of the ullied nations who have been fighting bumanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussing militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohensollern dynasty."

PUTS BLAME ON PRESIDENT | announcement in exceeding enrnest.

Serlin Tageblatt Asserts That Wilson is Deliberately Deceiving the American People.

Berlin, April 6 .-- The Tageblatt professes to believe that President Wilson has deceived the American people and that they will in time realize it.

"In opposition to those elements in Germany,' says this paper, "who in- of peoples concerning which Presiden coxicate themselves and others with Wilson formerly used such beertiful 'arge words, we take the American war | words."

It is not a trifle if America is added to our long list of enemies. The German people are confident of victory and we are confident that the American people, either during the war or after the war, will realize the falsity of President Wilson's policies and that this unholy conflict between America and us will be followed by a new and friendly co-operation in that noble community

TAKE OVER VESSELS FARM LABOR IN DEMAND

United States Authorities Seize German Ships.

DEPUTY MARSHALS IN CHARGE

Action Follows Almost Immediately After Passage by Congress of Resolution Declaring That a State of War Exists.

New York, April 6 .- Seizure of Ger-

man merchant vessels that took refuge

in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. The collector of the port at Boston was the first to act. The federal officials at New London, Conn., Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, followed quickly. In a few hours United

States deputy marshals were in charge

of German vessels at these ports, rang-

ing in size from the majestic Vaterland of 54,282 gross tons, to small sailing vessels. The port officers acted on orders issued by the secretary of the treasury. It was understood that the move did not involve confiscation and that the vessels are held as a mensure of safety. There was no announcement as to whether the government should

for them after the war. German vessels now in American ports number 91 with a gross tonnage of about 600,000.

take over the ships for its use and pay

Since the president delivered his war message to congress these ships had been under a heavy guard stationed by the collector of the port.

Their officers have said that, lying at their docks since the beginning of the war, these vessels have become so fouled and their slips so choked with mud that it would have been virtually impossible for them to get away unless they were extricated by dredges, At various times there had been re-

ports that the machinery and boilers had been wrecked by their German crews, but of this there was no official confirmation. Chancellor McGovera, after board-

ing the North German Lloyd steamer Whilehad at New London, said that its engines were apparently in good condition. The ships taken over, ports in which

they were seized, and their tonnage and value, are as follows: NEW YORK. Value. Tonnage. \$,000,000 Armenia 5,464 Bohemla 8,416

 Harburg
 4,472

 Magdeburg
 4,497

 Adamsturm
 5,000

 Matador (bark)
 1,468

 Geo. Washington
 25,570

 Kaiser Wilhelm II
 19,361

 Fried. der Grosse
 10,771
 Prinz Eitel Friedrich 4,630 Indra (ship) BOSTON.

Rhaetla NEWPORT NEWS
 Arcadia
 5.545

 Budapest
 3.651

 Krooprinz Wilhelm
 14.98

 Prinz Eitel Fréderich
 4.650
 CHARLESTON, S. C. Libenfels ... # WILMINGTON, N. C.
Kiel 4,94
Nicaria 5,34

SAVANNAH Hohenfelde . NEW LONDON, CONN. Willehad 4.781 JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Vogesen NEW ORLEANS, LA Georgia 2.143 Morawitz 4.795
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Ottawa (bark) 2.742
Serapis 4.756 PUGET SOUND.

Arnoldus Vinnen 1,800

Dalbek (bark) 2,723

Kurt (bark) 3,109

Saxonia 4,424 Gouverneur Jaeschke 1,739 Holsatia 5,649 Loogmoon 1,971 Lockhun 1,657 Staatssekretaer Kra 2,000 Andauss 5.434
Bochum 6.161
Camilla Rickmers 5.139
Coblens 3.139
Clara Jebsen 1.735
Carl Diedrichsen 1.243
Elmshorn 5.59
Elsass 6.591
Esstingen 5.90 Mark 6,579
Raja 5,692
Sachsen 8,607

Sambla 4,765 BAN JUAN, PORTO RICO. Farn 4.139 Odenwaid 5.557 Praesident

Ottawa, Ont .- Entrance of the United States into the war against Germany was characterized by Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, as "the most momentous act that has occurred since Germany proclaimed war," according to a dispates from London, received by the agency here of the Renter Telegram company "Not only is it important as regards the war, but in its future effect in th participation of the United States in the permanent peace of the world," he

IN WESTERN CANADA

Extraordinary Inducaments Being Offered.

Previous articles have dealt with the necessity of producing extra quantitles of foods to feed the world during this stress of high consumption and paucity of production. Instead of the condition improving it is growing worse, and unless drastic and immediate action is taken, prices will continue to climb higher. It is hoped by the Canadian government that by offering extra inducements to secure a home stead of 160 acres of excellent land in the homesteading areas of Western Canada, with the combined effort of the farmer in extraordinary preparation of tilinge and bigger wages than ever, that Western Canada, with the assistance of a Divine Providence, may pro duce a greater number of million acres of wheat than ever in the past. The farm laborer can now secure a homestead on easier conditions than ever before. All the time that he works intrusion, the trio had rushed away. for a Western Canadian farmer durfilling will count as residence on his homestead for that year, leaving him but two additional years' residence. before getting title to a plece of land that should then be easily worth \$1,600. The response to this offer has been wonderful, and hundreds have already taken advantage of it.

The climate of Western Canada is one that breeds energy, instils life and buoyancy, and with the soil that the country possesses, no greater asset could be desired. The country is past Remember the "dose" mother insisted the pioneering stage; its ability to grow all the smaller grains better than any other portion of the continent has been proven so often that it seems a waste of time to speak of it. The high name that has been given the country in the splendid class of live stock that it raises, has placed it in the high col-umn with the best states of the Union. And then social conditions, something that every housewife asks about, are as nearly perfect as could be wished for. Thousands of miles of telephone line connect the remotest hamlet with the principal cities of the country and continent, miles of excellent graded roads, as well as the perfect natural roads of the prairie, make driving and hauling easy. Gridironed as these provinces are with rallway times bring the farm near to Atlantic or Pacific, or United States markets, rural mail delivery brings the settler still closer to the homes abroad. Rural and consolidated schools everywhere are easy adjuncts to the colleges and universities, which are said to be among the best on the continent.

Taxation is light, and only applied farmers, having realized sufficient alarm." from one crop of wheat to pay for their entire farm holdings, have installed their own electric light and heating plants, have their automobiles lace. Dubson could be depended on to and many luxuries they would not hold your hat." have possessed on their old home abroad. Life is comfortable and existence enjoyable in Western Canada, but possessed by few-n beautiful In no country is there a greater per- head of hair. If yours is streaked with centage of contented farmers, and in gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can reno part of the continent is farming store it to its former beauty and luseasier or more profitable.

Land there will produce 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, while there are many cases where the yield was 28,460 higher, as high as 70 bushels. What this means to the farm laborer uses not fully appear on the surface. He will get good wages, he can secure a homestead worth at the end of three years about \$1,600, while working for wages he can put in residence duties. and can also look around, and find a good location. Besides the Momesteading attraction

of Western Canada, there remains the other fact that other lands can be purchased at from \$15 to \$30, while IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homestending. now commands prices ranging to \$100 Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle an acre and over. At such prices it is guite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circonstances, or the city man with linited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a hair is mute evidence of a neglected life-long task, and the probability is scalp; of dandruff-that awful scurf. that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair in his desire to secure a farm home, of its luster, its strength and its very he must look to countries where there life; eventually producing a feverishis still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has Danderine from any store, and after been accustomed; a country with the the first application your hair will same language, same religion, same take on that life, luster and luxuriance general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., wavy and fluffy and have the appearbased on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$10,00 to \$30,000 an acre, which will please you most will be after just a produce as big or bigger crops as those few weeks' use, when you will actualhe has been accustomed to from lands by see a lot of fine, downy hair-new at \$100,00 an acre. He wants this hair-growing all over the scaip. Adv. land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the rond to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else, The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry.

The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.-Advertisement.

Penalties of Greatness. Many people seem to assume that the private affairs of any popular author are public property; but surely

the limit was reached in regard to a recent incident told by a friend of his in connection with Rudyard Kipling. The famous writer was at work in his study one morning when a gentle

man appeared at the door. With him were two schoolboys, Without any preliminaries the

stranger asked: "Are you Rudyard Kipling?"

"Yes." "Boys, this is Rudyard Kipling."

"Yes." "Boys, this is where he writes,"

"Is this where you write?"

"Is this house your own?" "Yes."

"Boys, this house is his own." And before the bewildered novelist had time even to inquire as to their leader's identity, much less expostu-

late with him for his unwarrantable

A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. on-castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless 'fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomor-

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Light Responsibility.

"I thought you said Dubson could be depended on in an emergency. Yeson the farm land, cattle, implements, terday his house caught fire and be efc., on the farm being exempt. Many got so excited he couldn't turn in an

"I failed to explain the kind of emergency I meant. If you should ever want to stoop over and tie your shoe-

COVETED BY ALL

ter by using "La Creole" Hair Dress-

ing. Price \$1.00 .- Adv. Described. "Pa, what is temperament?"

"Just a fancy name for cussedness," LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight shoes feel casy and gives instant relief to corns and bunions. Try ittodas. Sold ever-where, 25c. For Fire Et rial package address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv. Philadelphia will this year spend

\$6,000,000 to improve city streets. improved farms may be had at rea-but like counterfeit money the imita-sonable figures. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing-it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye Price \$1.00.—Adv.

> His Ability. "That actor is an artist." "I notice he can draw very well."

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

of Danderine Right Now-Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Tain, brittle, colorless and scraggy There is nothing so destructive to ness and itching of the scalp, which

if not remedied causes the hair roots

to shrink, loosen and die-then the

hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight-now-nny time-will surely save your hair. Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's which is so beautiful. It will become ance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will

Good writers are luminous, but not voluminous,

Sore Granulated Eyelids,
Eyes inflamed by expoourse to Sean, Bread and Wind
Quickly relieved by Murice
Quickly relieved by Murice
Eye Sean, Sean Sean, Sean
Orong Sean
Orong